

# Some of the Notable Achievements of the Roosevelt Administration

1. Dolliver-Hepburn Railroad Act.
2. Extension of Forest Reserve.
3. National Irrigation Act.
4. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water-power sites.
5. Employers' Liability Act.
6. Safety Appliance Act.
7. Regulation of railroad employees' hours of labor.
8. Establishment of Department of Commerce and Labor.
9. Pure Food and Drugs Act.
10. Federal meat inspection.
11. Navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency.
12. Battle-ship fleet sent around the world.
13. State militia brought into coordination with army.
14. Canal Zone acquired and work of excavation pushed with increased energy.
15. Development of civil self-government in insular possessions.
16. Second intervention in Cuba; Cuba restored to the Cubans.
17. Finances of Santo Domingo straightened out.
18. Alaska Boundary dispute settled.
19. Reorganization of the consular service.
20. Settlement of the coal strike of 1902.
21. The government upheld in Northern Securities decision.
22. Conviction of post-office grafters and public-land thieves.
23. Directed investigation of the Sugar Trust customs frauds, and the resultant prosecutions.
24. Suits begun against the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies and other corporations for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
25. Corporations forbidden to contribute to political campaign funds.
26. Keeping the door of China open to American commerce.
27. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War by the Treaty of Portsmouth.
28. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific Coast prejudice against Japanese immigration.
29. Negotiating twenty-four treaties of general arbitration.
30. Reduction of the interest-bearing debt by more than \$90,000,000.
31. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources.
32. Inauguration of the annual conference of Governors of States.
33. Inauguration of movement for improvement of conditions of country life.

## POLICIES RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

1. Reform of the Banking and currency system.
2. Inheritance tax.
3. Income tax.
4. Passage of a new employers' liability act to meet objections raised by the Supreme Court.
5. Postal savings-banks.
6. Parcel-post.
7. Revision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
8. Legislation to prevent overcapitalization, stock-watering, etc., of common carriers.
9. Legislation compelling incorporation under Federal laws of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

## POLITICS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

name Nepht L. Morris of Salt Lake as its candidate for governor. Mr. Morris has a record for independence in Utah politics, and is said to have a wide following over the state. Mr. Morris was chairman of the Johnson meeting last week and made a crack-jack talk along Progressive lines.

State Chairman Wesley K. Walton issued the official call which is found in another part of this paper and he is now busy at headquarters in the Wilson hotel with the arrangements for the convention. There will be a special train from Salt Lake and it is expected that an enormous crowd will go from here.

Progressives of Nebraska assert every Republican candidate for congress in the state has enlisted in the Roosevelt party. None of them now is in accord with President Taft, it is said, although during the campaign they decline to say anything against him. The sweeping claim of the Progressives is based on the statement that Congressmen Kinkaid and Sloan, the two doubtful members, have aligned themselves with the new party.

Only one of the Republican candidates for congress has been sharply active in opposition to President Taft's candidacy. This is Paul Clark of the First district, who says he still is a Republican, but makes no secret of the fact that he will vote for Col. Roosevelt and make his campaign on that issue.

If the Oklahoma State Fair association's invitation to Theodore Roosevelt to deliver an address in Oklahoma City on Sept. 24, the day of the opening of the fair, has been accepted by the managers of Roosevelt's campaign in the spirit in which the invitation was extended, voters of Oklahoma who come to the capital to hear the Bull Moose candidate probably will have to pay 50 cents each. This is the price of admission to the park. If the visitors want seats in the grand stand 25 cents extra will be charged.

This feature of the Roosevelt day at the fair has caused the Progressive organization of the state to demand of the fair association that the candidate be released from his obligation to the association to the extent of delivering his principal speech outside the gates of the park or in the city. The Progressive leaders estimate that the coming of the colonel will bring not less than 50,000 people to the city. They are unwilling the candidate shall be placed on a par with the other paid attractions of the fair and that the several thousand Progressives in Oklahoma shall have to pay to hear a candidate for the presidency speak.

State elections in thirty-five of the forty-eight states, to be held in conjunction with the national election on November 5, will mark the passing from state power and in some instances from public life of many of the notable governors of the country. Some of the executives, like Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, will retire because of a constitutional prohibition against a second term. Others are quitting to seek higher honors,

and still others voluntarily will return to private pursuits.

One governor, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, is the nominee of the Democracy for president, and two others, Hiram W. Johnson of California and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, are vice presidential nominees, the former of the Progressive and the latter of the Democratic party.

Another of the retiring executives, Walter R. Stubbs, Kansas' militant governor, has received the primary endorsement for United States senator. Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, who also is slated to quit, was an unsuccessful contender for the presidential nomination of his party. He may seek senatorial honors.

A few of the governors, notably Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, are candidates for re-election. Among those whose terms are drawing to a close and most of whom will go out of office early in the new year are the following:

Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut.  
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts.  
Chase S. Osborn, Michigan.  
Chester H. Aldrich, Nebraska.  
Robert P. Bass, New Hampshire.  
John A. Dix, New York.  
John Burke, North Dakota.  
Robert S. Vessey, South Dakota.  
William E. Glasscock, West Virginia.

Francis E. McGovern, Wisconsin.  
States in addition to those mentioned where gubernatorial elections will be held in November are Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

Among the senators whose retirement has been made certain by primaries or voluntary announcements are Shelby M. Cullom, who has represented Illinois for thirty years at Washington; Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, long a picturesque figure at the national capital; W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, co-leader with Senator Penrose of the Republican majority; Charles Curtis of Kansas; Thomas H. Paynter of Kentucky, a Lorimer aid; Leroy Percy of Mississippi, and Ben (Pitchfork) Tillman of South Carolina.

Others whose terms will expire early in 1913 are Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, director-in-chief of the Progressive national campaign; Jeff Davis of Arkansas; August O. Bacon of Georgia; John H. Bankhead of Alabama; Jonathan Bourne Jr. of Oregon; Frank O. Briggs, New Jersey; Norris Brown, Nebraska; Henry E. Burnham, New Hampshire; J. Murphy Foster, Louisiana; Robert J. Gamble, South Dakota; Simon Guggenheim, Colorado; William S. Kenyon, Iowa; Thomas S. Martin, Virginia; Knute Nelson, Minnesota; Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma; Harry A. Richardson, Delaware; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; William Alden Smith, Michigan; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Clarence W. Watson, West Virginia; W. P. Borah, Idaho; and George P. Wetmore, Rhode Island.

Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas, William S. Kenyon of Iowa, and Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma are among the few in the long list of those whose terms are of being re-elected.

The successors of Paynter and Percy already have been chosen. Ollie

(Continued on Page 15.)